## CHINESE JUGGLERY.

A Remarkable Expose of Celestial Policy Toward Barbarians.

THE RELIGIONS OF THE WEST EXPLAINED.

Fine Points of the Five Errors of the Tien-Chu.

Lamentations of "the Man Most Distressed in Heart."

Evidence from Public Records Concerning the Dark Deeds of the Christian Missionaries.

Pekin to China, China to the World !-Let Mone Resist!

How the Tien-tsin Massacre Was Brought About-Prince Kung's Letter to the French Minister and the Result.

Which is why I remark,
And my language is plain,
That for ways that are dark
And for tricks that are vain,
The beathen Chince is peculiar—
Which the same I would rue to explain.

The declaration of the Chinese government that the treaty obligations entered into by them with the nations they are pleased to denominate Outer Barbarrans, in respect to the rights of missionaries to teach Christianity within the wide limits of the Flowery Land, has but philanthropic diplomacy on its beam-ends. Despite of protocols and palavers, public documents and pienipotentiaries, Burlingame and his long tail of Ociestial followers, the civilized world is confronted to-day with precisely the same array of disturbing facts as affrighted the first Toward foreigners, especially Europeans, the murderous Chinese are as bitterly hostile as they ever were in the past, mandarins and high government officials are more antagonistic than at any former period. Scarcely bad we been informed that, through the ealightened action of Prince Kung the Chinese government avowed its willingness to indemnify the families of those Europeans who were massacred at Tien-tsin, and the Sisters of Mercy, who were also ruthlessly shaughtered, than the intelligence reached us of the IMPERIAL CIRCULAR.

In that arrogant and insolent document the Emperer, or the person who at the moment directed the foreign policy of the empire, asserted, among other falsehoods that "the attendance of women upon religious services made one of the occasions for the recent massacre of foreigners." And at the some time a notification from the Central Kingdom was published, notifying the foreign ambassadors that, "though these events (the massacres) cannot but be deplored by the imperial government, compensation for their amission is absolutely refused." It was the old Chinese game of prevarication, trained in deceit and delighting in intrigue. The mandarins of every class are masters in that kind of diplomacy which consists in hoodwinking foreign rs. For years past we have been beaten by the Chinese in everything but war. They have talked us out of the fruits of every victory we achieved over prejudice and ignorance, and over the uncovered graves of their victims batchered in cold blood the mandarins now impu-

pie." It has evaterally been written by a person of excellent aterary abolity, and that the enthor had extensive incidence of consulting public documents and for runsaching all that has ever been written in China against.

Toherowite AND THE CHRISTIAN ERLICTON there can be no could. But not only so; the author or those who caused its publication must necessarily be in no caused in the caused so that chinese per through mandarins and their underlings would have been impossible.

The translators properly regard this extraordinary book as having an important political significance. In this we agree with them. It throws a larid light on the dark character of the Chinese. For it not only shows vividly the real animus of those who have arrayed themselves against foreigners, but reveals their purposes and plans and exposes the rackess and diabolical acts by which they seek to manuacture in public sentiment that will be ready for deeds of violence and blood. The caus of the book is to ment the ignorant tools of the mandarins to murder the Cathohics, but it is so written as to fan

THE FLAME OF NATIVE HATRID

against all professing Christianity as a political agency used for the accommismment of selfsh or political ends. Unfortunately the work is iniaid with vile and blasphemous language unfit to print in the Herain. The translators have pruned it a good deal, but as it is it infords horrible evidence of Chinese depravity.

It will be observed that the "Extract from the Sacred Edict," which losins the preface to the book (and which we give in 1011). Is general in its denumination of uncertuodox religion. It was written by two of the canenized emperors of the present dynasty, is a kind of paternal address from the through the region would be but carrying out the views of the most STRANGE RELIGIONS FOR THE PULPOSE OF EXALTING ORTHUDOX DOCTRINE.

I, the Ruperor, being desirons of improving the national
austoms, seek first to recuity the people's hearts. In order to
methods of instruction. Men naturally receiving from their
iditth correct principles of truth, whether they belong to the
educated or ignorant classes, must be governed by the common relations, the readical vittues and the ordinary rules of
daily life. To search out what is hidden and practice what is
maryellous are things which were never countenanced by the
sages. The "Book of Changes" says "the young must be
equested in what is true." To this end were the labors of the
sages directed. The "Book of History" teaches that which
is neither encested nor partial, neither defected nor inclined. These principles are those on which the emptre is
founded. The work of the sages and the principles of the
government all have their powers in orthodox learning.

With respect to heterodox books, not in accordance with
the teachings of the saces, and those tending to excite and
disturb the poodle, to give rise to differences and irregulartitles and to undermine the foundations of all things, all auch
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however, a class of vagabond adventurers, who, under the pretence of teaching these systems, bring them into the greatest disrepute, making a Toke parade of what is propilious and what is unpropilious, and of future rewards and punishments, for the purpose of giving currency to their fooliah and unfounded stories. Their object in the beginning is to get a living. By degrees they collect men and women into promisenous gatherings for the purpose of burning lucense. Thus husbandmen and artisans neglect their business, and in these necetings talk of things stronge and mysterious. The worst of all is that there lurk within these assemblar as treacherous, degraved and designing persons, who form dangerous combinations and pledge themselves to each other by oaths. They

DE Because its seuchers were well versed in mathe-our government made use of them. Of this you can-ignorant. Now, as to unsuthorized dectrines which the people, our laws cannot tolerate them; for false trupt teechers your government has fixed punishments, object for which the government.

forgotten. When their thievish designs culminate and manifest themselves it will be acknowledged that I have thus spoken because I could no longer refrain from doing so.

SECOND PART EXTRACT.

The "Book of Peetry" says. "The first fall of snow is gathered into globulest," and the classics say, "Although the engic is transformed into a dove, yet the wise still find fault with his eyes." At this time the vapors of the sea are not tranquil. A searching examination should be made. When you invite a robber and open the door for him to come in you deserve to suffer the consequences. I would rather be reproached boday for being too susyledous than that at another time it should be said that I had the inscrutable knowledge of a prophet. All that I desire is that the prosperity of the middle kingdom may be secured.

The man most distressed in heart would remark that from an examination in order of the various books compiled by those western barbarians, it appears that some say that Jeans is God (Shanget), while others asy Jeans is the Son of God (Shanget), his little being God (Shanget) the Son, and the title of the Supreme Ruiser (Shanget) be Son, and the title of the Supreme Ruiser (Shanget) being God (Sha) the Father. Some say that desus down stigr life death, called Frince Seas. Some says that Jeans born in the second year of the Emperor Yuen-See, of the Hau dynasty; others say that he had a son born stigr life death, called Frince Seas. Some says that and the was born in the second year of the Emperor Yuen She; and still others agont is are of various kinds and disagree among themselves, in the treaties which have recently been made the Tien-chu sect and the Jeans sect (the term by which Protestantism is known in China) are spoken of as distinct, from which we see more clearly than ever the intenselv villanous character of these barbarians. They doggedly insist on forcing a distinction, and then use it to dissipate the doubts of those who have not yet joined them, concerning what has heretofore been written and rep

of joining them, although most manifestly deceived, do not perceive it.

Before quoting further from this remarkable work, it is well to call attention to the scope and character of the accusations against the Christians. It will be observed that no sect was specially denounced, but that all were anathematized and derided. The vile language used and the gross misrepresentations made in the book indicate the venomous animosity of the manufarins and interatt, and point to the latter as the publishers of it. It was designed to incite the Chinese mobs to murder and outrage, and certainly accomplished its design. For the purpose of showing the treachery and deceit that characterizes the policy of the Pekin government we have present in Chinese and in English as an illustration the

PROGLAMATION OF THE CHINESE MINISTER

OF Poreign Affairs to the native pigtalls, issued after the Tient-sin massacre. Of course it was never intended to have effect, and was probably regarded by the unwashed of the Flowery Land as a spiendid imperial joke.

A CHARLES AND A 深滋生事端倘不欲遵 論信貌視王章定行從嚴懲辦律郡官民是其股鑒省宜與題母原為中國人名籍通歌 所屬中外各取其宜 國家一視同仁並無歧視遠人在境尤以保護為先在官必須遵守條約遇事符平核 定義發審實四十餘名所有殺人兒北馮瀉子等二十名立予處决其乘機滋養搶取銀物之小雖王五等二十 受過發審實四十餘名所有殺人兒北馮瀉子等二十名立予處决其乘機滋養搶取銀物之小雖王五等二十 受過發審實四十餘名所有殺人兒北馮瀉子等二十名立予處决其乘機滋養搶取銀物之小雖王五等二十 受強發審實四十餘名所有殺人兒北馮瀉子等二十名立予處决其乘機滋養搶取銀物之小雖王五等二十 受強發審實四十餘名所有殺人兒北馮瀉子等二十名立予處决其乘機滋養搶取銀物之小雖王五等二十 受強發審實四十餘名所有幾國人抵牾之處亦應至訴地方官聽候會同外國職員兼公辦理不得籍端聚 所任民必須各安本分遇有與外國人抵牾之處亦應至訴地方官聽候會同外國職員兼公辦理不得籍端聚 完養出資之。 「與於古,民」為通行聽論事照得天津密事一岁澤民因輕信認言懷疑起衅刺放殺斃洋人多命血焚毀救

With reference to the outbreak at Tient-sin:—The people of Tient-sin, too lightly giving ear to idie stories, suspicious came to be entertained by them which begot lil-blood; (1) then on a sudden (break-

ing out) they had the audacity to murder a large number of foreigners. Chapels were fired and destroyed, and the opportunity was seized to rob and to plunder. These were undoubtedly wicked acts, committed in contempt of law.

It having been ascertained by Tseng, Governor General of Chib-Li, that the tales about the digging out of eyes and the cutting out of hearts were undoubtedly false, and rested on no foundation whatever, he made search for the murderers concerned in the outrage, and seized, some earlier, some later, about fifty persons really implicated (2).

Of these, Feng, the cripple, and others, twenty in all, who had taken life, have been sentenced to summary decapitation. Wang Wu, (nick-named), the Little Awl, and others, twenty-five in all, who had availed themselves of the confusion occasioned by the outbreak to take property, have been condemned in different degrees of severity to banishment. The Prefect and Magistrate of Tient-sin, who mismanaged this adair, have been punished with unusual severity, being exiled to Hei-Lung-Chiang (the banks of the Amoor), there to atone for their fault by service (3). This for example's sake. The arrangements for the compensation (4) and indemnity (of the families beceaved) have been under consideration and will presently be completed (5).

It will behoove the gentry, the military and the people of every province to take warning by this; that so they may be prevented following the like course. And whereas it is too possible that, the doubts of the multitude not being yet dissipated, further animosity may be the consequence, this notification is issued, and the gentry, military and the people of every district are expected to understand that ever animosity may be the consequence, this notification is issued, and the gentry, military and people of every district are expected to understand that ever animosity may be the consequence, this notification is issued, and the gentry, military and people of every district are expected to understand that ever animes the inte

It is the obligation of the authorities (Kuan), in observance of the treaties, whenever a case presents itself, to examine into it and dispose of it with impartiality. It is the obligation of the people (min) to pursue their callings in peace, and they are bound, if there be matter of contention between them and the foreigner, to submit it to the local authorities, and to await the equitable action of these, taken in concert with the foreigner's official. They are not free, on this pretextor that, to assemble and to do violence. If, respecting not the declared will of the Emperor, they set at naught the laws, they will assuredly be punished with extreme seventy. (The fate of) the officials and people of Tien-tsin is to be their "mirror of the Yin" (6) (Incir constant remembrancer).

Let every one tremble and obey!

A special proclamation.

A special proclamation. (1) Lit, a feud, or a feeling of feud commenced; a begin

(1) Lit., a feud, or a feeling of feud commenced; a beginning of hostile relations.
(2) Or has seized and convicted.
(3) That is, service as convicts.
(4) Lit., for comforting.
(5) Or are being granually completed; the money for the reconstruction of the Consulate, cathedral, &c., being already forthcoming, if not paid.
(6) In a classical passage an anoient Emperor is reminded that the mirror of the Yin dynasty which preceded his own, the warning given by the fate of the Yin, is not far of; that is, should be instantly before him.

Returning to the examination of the incendiary book:—The next chapter is in the form of a petition from the province of Hunan for the expulsion of the non-Hunan species. It grow out of a persecution of Roman Catholics in Hunan about ten years since. Though professedly an apology for that persecution it is really a justification of it. It is introduced here to illustrate the manner in which foreigners should be regarded and treated at the present time. After the usual opening the petitioners pray that the dissolue and

ABANDONED NON-HUNAN SPECIES, who disregard every principle of humannity, may be expelled.

Who would have though that these rebellious barbarians

there, and not till the neighbors presented them with money and

KNOCKED HEAD TO THEM
many times, confessing error, were they appeared.

Still forther, they sent out people of thei, party in all directions to sell candy, and opened shops professedly for the purpose of dispensing medicine. Of those who made the mistake of taking their medicine very many children were purged to death, while the grown people were grazed and wished to enter the sect.

Again, the members of the sect secretly conducted several of the leading barbarians to the top of Sai Yen Pagoda at His. Kevan, whence, through a telescope, they looked down upon the city and surroundings and made a map, which they took away. Moreover, there was a culprit, chang Tan Yung, who, his crimes becoming known, was setted and bound; but as soon as he boited into the sect the head barbarian came and opposed the proceeding, and defended the man, so the magistrale let him to at once, not daring to examine him. Once more, the sect has

that ply throughout the year, which load and carry goods from place to place, making several trips every month. Each boat has on it several hundred wooden casts, which are received and discharged at the Shang Shul temple, outside the city. These casts are sealed up very lightly, and there is no knowing what they contain!

— Before the sect had made any disturbance the Heng Chow people were ill at peace with them, and now, after the sect has raised the disturbance, we shall never stand together with them on the same earth. Though threatened with a three-footer (an excutioner's sword) we could never bow the head not beach the

ears nor listen to the commands of the barbarians. The mouths of THE PROPLE OAN OHEW METAL, and the united determination of the multitude is as good as a city wall. Therefore, these contemptible beings, having aroused our righteous wrath, we, hearthy adhering to the kingdom of our sovereign, would not only give vent to a little of the hate that will not allow us to stand under the same heaven with them, but would make an sternal end of the distress of being obliged to have them ever near us.

The Hunans contunue in reference to the sect in the most violent language. Their (the Tien-Chu's) crimes are great, their wickedness extreme. Simply to burn their houses is not enough to cover their sins. If ever the mandarins repair their houses their flere flames will increase the more, and they will devour us Hengchow people like fish and flesh, and there is no knowing what they will do hereafter. We reverently receive the light that descends from your Excellency's happy star, who from the time of YOUR DESCENT FROM THE CHARIOT have clearly set in order all imperial business and rectified the relations and virtues. We come altogether, shedding tears of blood, and pray that you, our divinely intelligent parent, will be our leader and drive out violently the non-human species and preserve (us), the good and virtuous, and, digging out this root of anarchy, resuscitate the perfection of dectrine (Coniucianism).

out this root of anarchy, resuscitate the perfection of dectrine (Confucianism).

Most humbly and timidly presented.

The book concludes as follows:—One who has given great attention to the subject has investigated many authorities and substantiated the facts thus acquired by what he himself has seen and heard, and thus has been produced

This TRUTHYUL RECORD

of corrupt doctrines. Being distressed lest human virtue be gradually extinguished, he has with flowing tears written this book. He trust that all who read it will, reverently obeying the imperial edict, avoid being enshared in the folls of this orative set and not voluntarily enter upon vicious paths and be swallowed up in the pit of this pernicious heresy. This, I can truly say, is the origin and design of this book."

As a proper finish we give below the official despatch of Prince Kung to Count Rochechouart, the French Minister, which contains a list of those condemned for participation in the Tien-tsin massacre and a schedule of the pecuniary indemnities

promised:—

OFFICIAL DESPATCH FROM PRINCE KUNG TO COUNT BOOGLESS.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch relating to the Tien-tim massacre, expressive of the indignation and grief it has produced. To this we subjoin a list of the victims. The news of the mistortune caused us very great grief. For many years China and France have been on friendly terms, and no one anticipated such a catastrophe; even now we are overwhelmed with confusion and emotion. It has been decided that the sum of £50,000 tacls be paid as an indemnity according to the decision of the Minister of Finance, which your Excellency will be able to draw from the revenue of the Oustom Houses of Kinap. Nan and Kung-tung, to be divided between the families of Consul Fontanier and of the other functionaries and merchants; the Church will receive what is due to her. On the 12th I received your despatch informing me that the material losses sustained by the religious establishments and others amounted to the sum of 250,000 tacls. The Hoo-poo has already seeded the the purport of the present communication:—

4. Klen-Eol admitted having killed a Russian with a sword.
5. Lo-Cheng-Kona-Tan-Tze admitted having killed a Sister of Charity with a stick.
6. T-Cheon-San admitted having killed Madame Challemaison with a stick.
7. T-Chang-it admitted having killed Monsieur Challemaison with a sword.
8. Wit-lao admitted having killed Monsieur Challemaison with a sword.
9. Ma-Heung-Leang admitted having killed one of the Europeans of Wang-that-Leou with a killed one of the Europeans of Wang-that-Leou with a killed one of the Europeans of Wang-that-Leou with a sword.
10. On-Ta admitted having killed a Sister of Charity with a cutiass.

cutiass.

11. Tuam-Ta admitted having killed a Russian and to have thrown his body into the river.

12. Fan Young-Ten admitted having killed one of the persons employed at the Catholic Mission with a plank.

13. Leou-Eul arrested the sword of a European and killed him.

him. T-Chang-Eul admitted having killed one of the persons employed by the Sisiers with a sword.

15. Isouel-Tou-Tze admitted having killed a Sister of Ib. Isouel-fourtze admitted naving kines a sizer of charity win a sword.

16. I-Chang-Kouo-Chulen, called Death's Hoad, admitted having killed a European with a sword, and also to have killed afterwards a Russian lady.

17. Size-Eul admitted having killed a Sister of Charity.

18. I-cheng-ma-ly, according to the teelimony of Leou-Eul, T-sao-Ta and the woman Kao-ou killed a European of the

18. I change many, according to the testimony of Leavert and the woman Kao-ou killed a European of the Catholic Mission.

19. Wang-Leou, according to the evidence given by an officer of the nolice, Wang-ting-y, and of Leang-Wen-T-oue, guard of the Che-nsien, killed some Sisters of Charity with a lance.

lauce.

50. Ko-San, according to the eridence of Li-Wan-Yeon, Li-Wan-Tcheng, of the T-chas-chou-Tang and others, killed some Sisters of Charity with a boat-hook.

BANISHED (TEN YEARS) FOR STEALING AND WOUND-Wang-U (called the Bokkin), Yu-Ki, Pan-Eul, Mao-San, Teng-Laou; Yang-Eul wounded with a stick a person employed by the sisters.

Teng-Laou; Yang-Eni wounded with a stick a person employed by the sisters.

No BLOOD FOR BLOOD, OR MONEY FOR MASSACRE. It has been ascertained beyond all doubt by our correspondents in China that the wretches executed, named in the list of the condemned, were not implicated in the massacre at ail, but were boor creatures aiready under sentence, or those who, for sums of money paid to their families, gave their lives to the executioner. The money indemnity the Chinese government, as the readers of the Herald have been informed, bluntly refused to pay. The honor of France, then, has not been satisfied, the families of the poor people who were so cruelly murdered have received no pecumary indemnity and the mandarins remain masters of the situation. In view of the startling excost of Chinese feelings and policy presented above is it not time to agitate the question, how long will the civilized world permit the rulers of the Celestial kingdom to massacre at will foreigners dwelling in their midst? Is the Caucasian played out?

POLITICAL NOTES-LOCAL AND GENERAL.

James T. King is President of the Brennan Society-Captain W. L. Wiley is chairman of the Executive Committee and Vice President of the New Boulevard Ciub. Charles Schelder, of Broad street, is to be the caterer of the latter.

The Philadelphia Evening Hera'd speaks of General Sherman's speech as a "bold, manly and outspoken declaration of honest opinion-just such a one as was needed to give to the people of the country a proper idea of affairs in the South."

Simon Cameron ("Old Winnebago") is spoken of in Pennsylvania as a candidate for Vice President on the Grant ticket in 1872.

The "recount in New Haven" is the subject of considerable distress among the republican press. The Boston Advertiser is much agitated about it, Will Governor English "hold over?" That is the particular matter on the Connecticut river about this time, the shadpoles in New York harbor having

been taken up.
What of Conway, who makes himself the mouthpiece of General Sherman, in New Orleans? Will his record for veracity and honesty bear strict examination?

The Providence Journal does not like the address of the democratic members of Congress. In a spirit of unusual ferocity, the organ of Senator Anthony

exciains:—

The Southern rebels, with the madness which has characterized them from the beginning, still rely upon force, upon illegal violence, upon scourging and whipping of men and of women, upon murder, to accomplish political ends.

Uttered in the United States Senate, a remark like the above would have evoked a very lively de-

BROOKLYN'S BAD BEEF.

The Alleged Slaughter House Nuisance Inves-

tigation.

Recent complaint having been made by Mr. Bergh to the Health Officer of Brooklyn, Dr. George Cochran, against certain slaughter houses in the Eastern District, near the head of Newtown creek, a thorough investigation or the cause of the plaintive appeal of the champion of animal rights was ordered. Yesterday forenoon the Board of Health met, Alderman Clancy presiding, for the purpose of taking testi-mony in the case, and if the matter warranted their so doing, of remedying the alleged cvil. Asso-ciated as complainants are Mr. Bergh, Charles Bishop, agent of the Southside Railroad, and Henry Neyer, night watchman. The defendants are Mesers, Moses, Nathaniel, Mark May, Raphael Brown, Miller and Jacob Franks. Mr. Thomas Pearsail appeared as counsel for the defence. Mr. Bergh, who was called to the stand first, had nothing further to communicate than he had already stated in his letter to the Health Officer. He had no further personal knowledge of the affair.

to communicate than he had already stated in his letter to the Heath Officer. He had no further personal knowledge of the affair.

Mr. C. W. B shop was then caided to the stand and testified that the condition of these cattle yards was such as to make them a public husance. During the rainy weather cattle are confined in the pens, and the mud becomes a mass of filth, from twelve to eighteen inches deep, over the entire surface of the yards. Cattle wallow in this mire, there being no other place to lie down or to cat hay or other food. Winces had frequently seen cattle there that were not in a condition to his for human food. They appeared so weak and sickly as to be compelled to lean for support against the fence with their tongues out, and presented the general appearance (witness believed, of disease; the singifier houses cover from eight to twelve lois, and 120 to 150 head of cattle have been kept in two or three yards at one time; the manure had accumulated in May's yard for one year.

On the cross-examination Mr. Bishop said that he had not known any of those cattle to dee of disease, or that diseased cattle were singulatered for the market or taken away from the yard.

The night watchman, Henry Meyers, testified that he had seen diseased cattle driven to take away from the fact that they were panting and froth flowed from their mouths; was cognizant of the fact that diseased cattle had been sold there, but did not know by whom; two diseased cattle were sold at May's within three months, but the purchaser, finding they had distemper, trotted them back again; witness aw one of the cattle on its way back to the yard and it crawled, panting, at a snali's pace.

The investigation was here adjourned until Tuesday agat.

MEXICO.

Reception in Honor of Juarez's Secretary of State.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S SPEECH.

The Secretary Interviewed by a Herald Reporter.

Mexico Not Under Revolt-Only an Election Bubble-Escobeda Afraid to Raise an Insurrection—Diaz to be the Next President

A brilliant reception was given on Monday evening last by Dr. G. Naphegyi, at his house in Eleventa street and Firth avenue, in honor of his Excellency Señor Don Ignacio Mariscal, Secretary of State to the Juarez government in Mexico. Among those present were Mr. Robert J. Livingstone, President of the Mexican and United States Telegraph Company; Major General W. F. Smith, General E. S. Sandford, H. G. Norton, General Vicente Riva Palacios, who took the sword from the Emperor Maximilian: M. Guzman, of the French Consulate: the Consul General of Mexico and Mr. Delafield. Madame Naphegyi, whose lovely face was seen at the head of the fable, wore the diamond necklace and immense gold Maitese cross presented to her by the Empress

In reply to a toast proposed Dr. Naphegyi wished to state to his Excellency that it was no fault of the Mexican people that they had not attained to the same progress as the United States. He would acknowledge, however, that there was no government which had tried harder to encourage progress or been more liberar in granting subsidies for whatever grants proposed with reference to enterprises for the national benefit than the government of Mexico. But they had been unfortunate, and in numerous cases subsidies had been granted to individuals whe secured all the advantages and gave nothing in

A GRANT OF PIVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS was made in 1863 for the purpose of constructing & railroad which had been represented as of national importance-and doubtless was so-but out of several scores of miles only five miles of rails were laid. so that a mile of road cost a million of dollars. This was the so-called great Mexican improvement. The men to whom the grant has been made for laying the line of telegraph from New York to Mexico are men of standing and integrity of character, whe will carry through the work, and not abuse any favors that may be granted by the Mexican govern-

His Excellency Seffor Mariscal, on rising, sale that, though speaking in a foreign tongue, he fell he would be better able to express the pleasure he experienced at meeting so distinguished a body of gentlemen, especially as it was on the eve of his leparture for Mexico. He would be able to tell his government that the cable now proposed from the city to his own country would not only unite the

government that the cable now proposed from the city to his own country would not only unite the two countries in a closer bond of brotherhood, but it would tend to dispel those peculiar erroneous notions concerning Mexico and Mexican analysis generally promutigated from incompetent sources. It would also project the interests of both countries. Major General Shifth next entered into a lengthy explanation touching the difficulties Americans had experienced in attempting to carry out enterprises for the nation's benefit; but he was glad to hear from the Secretary of state that the rumors regarding a revolution were faise, and that Mexico might be treated with on the same basis as other nations. Our representative next interviewed 18-not Markeal upon the question of the revolution supposed to be pending. The usual exchange of courtesies being ended his Excellency said he believed he knew the exact state of affairs in Mexico as well as any living man. Now, there was great consternation among many people in American cities who held bonds and other property represented in Mexico, on account of the report that Mexico was on

THE EVE OF ANOTHER GENERAL REVOLUTION.

He knew from his relations during the past two years with the American government at Washington and his connection with many esteemed genuliment be delivered upon a portion of her past history, that alarm seemed feasible. But what were the facts? President Juarez had seen eleven years of active service, three allowed as chief of the republic. The imperialists had long since given up all idea of obtaining a supremacy in the government and now were oeing scattered over the land, engaging in trade and expending their means for the general benefit of the country. The liberals were divided in their own ranks, and sometimes presented an appearance the reverse of that expected from men whose professed object is the expected from men whose professed object is the incrais were divided in their own ranks, and some-times presented an appearance the reverse of that expected from men whose professed object is the general prosperity and progress of their country, but they were like loud-barking-dogs—the sounds took no effect on each other, and while they showed their teeth they were unable to late.

general prosperity and progress of their country, but they were like loud-barking-dogs—the sounds took no effect on each other, and while they showed their teeth they were unable to bite. Well, the partysans of liberty—not those favorable to anarchy—had declared that for one man to liberty—the discassion of their process. They wanted another man to take the principles they had adopted, and they now wanted a change. They wanted another man to take the reins. They argued that the great sister republic of America never twice elected the same person, and having adopted the laws of the latter, they desired to conform to her rules and elective customs. I assure Americans that the Mexican people have learned such fearful lessons from the past—revolution upon revolution—that they sieken at the thought of further outrage upon their property and persons. The people do not want it and the government cannot afford it.

"Your Excellency takes a different view from many persons at present in Mexico."

"My views are gathered not from hearsay, out from actual knowledge and experience. There is no danger to be apprehended from the coming elections. That there will not be a change of politics I feel ceriain. Elections are in Mexico about the same as they are in the United States. A great deal of excitement, lots of 'gas' blown from stumps on which pigmy orntors delight to blaze fourly, but if you are to take the true political state of a country from paid agents of men who will say anything usefiect an election for him who hires them, then of course Mexico will be 'ruined,' there will be 'negovernment,' revolution will be 'rampant,' the ghosts of meaning the political state of a country from paid agents of men who will say anything usefiect an election for him who hires them, then of course Mexico will be 'ruined,' there will be 'negovernment,' revolution will be 'rampant,' the ghosts of incarnate fends be invited to 'avenge' an injured Leople."

"But there must be something beyond that you the whole mischier has been brought ab

case lered is elected President.

JEALOUSY IS NOT WANFING AMONG CABINET MINISTERS.

No, the immense natural resources of Mexico must be developed before a really substantial confittion is arrived at. We have gold, silver and lead in abundance, and only want railroads and capital in order to bring them forth. We manulacture sugar better than in Guba. We have richer coffee than any other country; but the difficulty is we have no communication direct from the interior to the sea coast. It we want to ship our produce we have to send it overland in carts for great distances, and consequently the

ADVANTAGES OF EXPORT TRADS

are not realized. We want capital, and we appead to the American people to supply it."

"But investments are not secure unless the government is stable."

"It let you our government must be and is established, and no election quibbies can effect its overthrow. Suppose Diaz and Lerdo are elected over Juarez's head, do you not think they will require law and order and good government the same as the latter? Certainly they will."

"Escobedo, the General in command of the Fourth Army corps, is said to be ready for revoit."

"Escobedo cannot revoit with only one-fourth of the army. He is sworn by his oath of command not only to remain faithful minself, but to keep his soldiers obedient to the laws. Escobedo is powerful no dount, and popular too, but, in the second place, he is a personal friend to Juarez, and that, I believe, is to him stronger than any oath."

"If Juarez is not elected, what then?"

"If Juarez is not elected, what then?"

"The General is too good a statesman not to know that to risk a revolution would be to lose all the honors he gained, in comunction with Juarez, during the fight against the French, and subsequently against the imperialists. Escobedo cannot hope to obtain the Presidential chair by means of blood-shed."

"He may have become religious?"

"He may have become religious?"

obtain the Presidential cust. In the may have become religious?"

"He may have become religious?"

"Well, I am not speaking of his virtue so much as of his astuteness in statesmauship and generalship. Mexico is grateful to him for his valor, but she cannot longer permit tyranny. What she wants now, and all are agreed upon this, is commerce, industry and progress. If these are attained it will require something more than an election struggle to upset her credit and deteriorate her public property. I think Diaz stands well for President if Juarez is not elected."